THE NEGROES AND WHITES. SOUTHERN DISCUSSION OF THE NEGRO

PROBLEM. Conventions to Be Held This Month in the South to Consider the Matter-Dr. Bar-ringer's Pessimistic Views on the Negro

and Dr. Dreher's Hopeful Reply to Them. The remarkable statements as to the outlook for the negroes in the South contained in the address of Dr. Paul B. Barringer of the University of Virginia, delivered in Charleston, S. C., are attracting renewed attention not only in the South but among many persons in the North who have interested themselves in the development and welfare of the negroes in the old slave States. Dr. Barringer, who has long been an honored member and is now the chairman of the faculty of the University of Vir ginia, delivered the address on Feb 20 last before the Tri-State Medical Society of Virginia, South Carolina and North Carolina. It was supposed to be a discussion of the race question in the South from ascientific standpoint.

The gloomy, practically hopeless, view the speaker took of the outlook for the Southern blacks was summarized editorially and reviewed in THE SUN of April 29. Put in a nutshell, Dr. Barringer's position is that the negro reached his highest state of civilization and development under the slavery regime, and since then has been steadily and rapidly retrograd-Unless there is something done to check bim in his downward career Dr. Barringer sees nothing less ahead for him than a relapse into the savagery of his west coast of Africa an-

Beginning on Tuesday of next week the second semi-annual session of the Southern Industrial Convention is to be held in Chattancoga, Tenn., and Dr. Barringer on this oc casion also will discuss the negro question May 17 is fixed for the debate on this subject under the title of "The Race Problem and Its Relation to the Industrial Development of the South." The discussion will be opened by Dr. Barringer and Dr. W. T. Cole of Waco, Tex, on the part of the whites, and they will be followed by Prof. W. H. Council, Principal of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Normal, Ala., and H. T Keating, editor of the African Methodist Church Re view of Philadelphia, who will speak from the negro standpoint. It is expected that at these two discussions Dr Barringer will be called upon to meet very earnest and determined masaults upon his pessimistic view of the outlook for the colored men of the South, and that the debates which will ensue will be of the most important that have occurred since the race question in the South began to take on its later and rather acute form.

Dr. Barringer's position has already evoked criticism from well-known men of the South. Among those who have replied in print to his Charleston speech is Dr. Julius D. Dreher of Virginia. Dr. Dreher, who for thirty years has been a member of the faculty of Roanoke College Salem, Va., and for twenty-two years the President of that institution, is a Southern man by birth, education and lifelong residence. He served through the war in the Confederate Army, and since the war ended has been at the front among those who have labored the hardest for Southern development and studied the most earnestly the problem which the war and the collapse of slavery left for the Southern special to large.

people to face
Dr. Dreher has been in this city recently and told a reporter of The SUN that he did not share Dr. Earringer's views regarding the hegro, and that he regretted that they had been expressed, for the reason that they might have a tendency to discourage those who are working along lines of education for the blacks.

such States as South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana under the government of the negro excited within his mind impossible expectations and broadened and deepened between him and the white people the gulf which constitutes such a serious obstacle to harmony of feeling between the races and to well-endowed systems of universal education.

No greater calamity ever befell a people than the importation of negroes into this country. To the white race it has been an unrelieved curse. Emancipation has not removed, hardly lessened, the evil effects of an enslaved and miserable race, first in contact as subordinates and then in occupancy of the same territory, with equal civil rights and privileges. Suffrage bestowed upon the negro, with no fitness for the discharge of the function, has demoralized the white people to an extent that awakens most serious concern as to the future. The necessity of preserving white supremacy caused a resort to measures of intimidation, force and fraud which have run like passion through the white peoplation. Fducational qualification for the voter and the wise conviction on the part of the negro that following the dictates of his Republican mentors has not benefited him have relieved the Southern people of the need of interference in elections, but the seed sown in the past still brings forth bad fruitage.

seed sown in the past still brings forth bac-fruitage. 'Restrictions upon ignorant voting and proper education are obvious remedies for some of the perils of the negro problem. Such laws as Massachusetts, Connecticut and Missis-sippi have enacted for safeguarding the ballot should be adopted by every Southern State. The public schools should furnish rudimentary education, free of cost, to all children, black and white, and our perils would be incalculably advanced if we remutted a mass of black citiranced if we permitted a mass of black citi-s to remain fillterate. The incorporation industrial or manual training schools would addy give us more intelligent and more pro-

of industrial or manual training schools would rapidly givens more intelligent and more productive labor.

"I can hardly understand how any terson can doubt the advantages which education has given a large portion of the negroes of the South. A visit to the public schools where there are competent teachers, or such institutions as Hampton, Claffin. Spelman, Tuskegee, Montgomery, &c., would dismiss all doubts and scepticism. I have heard much of relapse into barbarism and fetchism, but between the Potomac and the Rio Grande I have not seen it."

IS VEGRO EDUCATION AT THE SOUTH A FAILURE

Higher and Industrial Education for the Negro Masses Are Both Needed.

The vital question of regro education is just now at a very critical stage, and the temper of the controlling, dominant element of the Southern people is of such ch racter that a mistake that it will take years to correct can very easily be made. When, therefore Mr. Charles Dudley Warner of Hartford, Conn., the President of the American Social Science Association, in a paper read before the association at Washington, on the 7th inst., asserts without qualification, that the schools planted in the South for the academic and collegiate education of the Afro-American people have failed of the purpose their founders had in view I believe that Mr. Warner does this without that acquaintance with the facts in the case which should properly go along with any such weighty consideration of the subject as he intended when the time and place of his fulmination are considered

It is a very grave charge to make, as Mr Warner makes it, that the \$40,000,000, which the philanthropic people of the North have expended since the war in building up and maintaining 169 academic and collegiate schools in the Southern States for the Afro-American people, has been practically wasted money. "Let us admit that we have made a mistake, says Mr. Warner, as he brushes away the whole fabric of higher education and sets before us industrial education as the be all and end all of the educational necessities of a whole race. But I will make no such admission. I do not have to. From the complacent air with which he treats the whole subject one would suppose that Mr. Warner has spent his whole life

The There is a second to the control of the property of the pr

such States as South Carolina, Mississippi and and South who think as he does. There is no Louisiana under the government of the negro; pathos in pathos in it.

While Mr. Warner has been dreaming at HartWhile Mr. Warner has been dreaming at Hartford how to educate properly the Afro-American
ford how to educate properly the

people practical men have been prosecuting the work along the lines he indicates for many years. Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong laid the foundations of such academic and industria work along the lines he indicates for maistreast years. Gen. Samuel Chapman Armstrong laid the foundations of such academic and industrial training at the Hampton Institute in Virginia the training at the Hampton Institute in Virginia the training at the Hampton, has been making of the Tuskegee Institute, set upon a high hill in the black belt of Alabama, an academic and industrial training lighthouse which is constantly sending its rays into the dark corners of the Nouth. And there are other such schools in the 169 which Mr. Warner thinks have failed of their purpose. There is an academic and training school at Etrick, N. C.; one at Greensboro, S. C.; one at Orangeburg, Ga.; one at College, Fla.; one at Tallahassee, Ala.; one at Normal, Tex.; one at Tallahassee, Ala.; one at Normal, Tex.; one at Prairie View, Miss., and on at Rodney, Miss. In 1898-7 there were 13.581 students in the industrial training schools of the South against 1.311 who were taking the professional and 2.410 the classical courses. The total number of students in the 169 academies and colleges was 43.402, alarge majority of them taking the elementary and secondary courses preparatory to entering the higher departments. That a majority of them of their own volition will adopt the academic and industrial course is a foregone conclusion, as the people now see, thanks to the persistent agitation of the question by Gen. Armstrong, Mr. Washington and others, that that is the best education which best qualifies a man to make the best living in the conditions that hedge him about in his environment, and many of these men who take a college course enter trade schools afterward; and who will say that a college graduate who masters a skilled trade or scientific agriculture is not better fifted to succeed than one who has taken only the academic course? And this tendency among Afro-American college graduates is steadily growing, and those most interested in the race and are devoting their time and talents to properly shaping the energies of the race ar

steadily growing, and those most interested in the race and are devoting their time and talents to properly shaping the energies of the race are encouraging it all they can.

A foundation had to be laid. As a beneficiary of New England instruction in the groundwork of my education in the South. I believe the foundation was laid wisely and well. There need be no tearing down of the old and building of a new foundation: we need only build upon what we have. There is no impatience among the veterans in the Southern educational work: they never say that their labors have been in vain, they never despair of the future. The sceptics, the scoffers and the critics are always those who study the question at long range, influenced by the wailings of men like Prof. Barringer on the spot who never enter the homes of educated. Afro-Americans and seldom visit their schools, and who teach in schools which refuse not only to matriculate Afro-American suidents, but deny to Afro-Americans even the privilege of visiting their schools upon any occasion whatever. I understood that to be true of the University of Virginia when I was at Charlottesville a few years ago, and I know it to be true of most white Southern institutions of learning.

T. Thomas Fortune.

EFFECTS OF NEGRO DISFRANCHISE. MENT IN LOUISIANA.

One Man Elected to Two Offices by a Single Vote-Several Instances Where a Single Vote Elected-Great Influence Civen to the Few Whites in the Negro Parishes.

NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—Some of the e ayed from contemporaries? returns coming in from the recent State election in Louisiana give strange evidence of the of Berne were such as to reduce the number of electors to 217, who did all the voting for a population of 300,000. That a somewhat similar condition prevails in some parts o Lousiana to-day the election returns clearly indicate, and the votes by which officers were elected are almost ludicrous.

In the parish of Assumption, for instance, there were only seven votes in the Third ward, yet these seven votes were sufficient to elect three officers, a Police Juror or County Commissioner, a Justice of the Peace and a Constable. Four voters served as Election Commissioners. This accounts for every voter in the himself by referring to the 82d Psalm: "I

parish, 40. These voters elected twelve offi-cers, and twenty persons, or half the voting the inspired Word of God, as well as the New, Police Juror, & most important office and one of Adam, just as Adam was the father of Seti greatly sought after, for the Police Jury has Quike, iii. 38). Moreover, there are many refercomplete control of the Government, finances, ences to Sons of God in the Old Testament.

Was Jesus of Nazareth the Sop of God? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In answering Mr. John S. Hawley when he asks Where is the authority for saying Jesus was the only Son of God?" "Credo" refers him to John, iii., 16 and 18, and to I. John, iv., 9. It is true that in the first of these references Jesus is quoted as making this exact claim; and he might have added several confirmative passages from the same Gospel. (See iv., 25, 26, ix., 36, 37; xi , 4, and xvii., 1-5.) At the same time it is only fair to point out that in none of the Synoptics is Jesus credited with making any such claim at all, for his references to the Deity as "Father" can have no marked significance, in view of the fact that he taught all believers to address Him as "Our Father." The nearest approach to such a claim in the first three Gospels is to be found in the trial scene. When the High Priest said unto him, "I adjure thee by the living God that thou tell us whether thou be the Christ, the Son of God," according to Matthew Jesus answered, ambiguously, "Thou hast said"
(xxvi., 64) According to Mark he answered: "I am" (xiv., 64). According to Luke the answer was quite as unsatisfactory as that quoted by Matthew, for he only says: "Ye say that I am!" (xxii, 67-70). John declares, however, that he refused to answer the question at all, contenting himself with referring to those who had heard him preach, adding: "Behold, they know what I said" (xyiii, 19, 20). In John, also, Pilate is represented as asking, "Whence art thou?" But Jesus gave him no answer (xix, 8, 9). In John, viii, 25-27, the people ask him. "Who art thou?" and the reply to this direct question is so involved that i was scarcely necessary for the chronicler to note that his hearers understood not. Again, in John, xii., 34-36, when he is asked, "Who is this Son of Man?" his reply is indefinite,

The first three Gospels all declare that when Peter acknowledged Jesus as the Christ "he charged them that they should tell no man o him" (Matthew, xvi., 20; Mark, viii., 30; Luke, x., 20. At the Transfiguration, when Jehovah himself is reported to have acknowledged Jesus as His son, Jesus charged his disciples to "tell the vision to no man, until the Son of Man be risen again from the dead" (Matthew, xvii , 9, Mark, ix , 9; Luke, ix , 36). When the devils whom he cast out acknowledged him as the Christ he bade them hold their peace, or suffered them not to speak (Mark. i., 23-25; Luke, iv., 33-35, 41). Why was this? If he came to earth to an-nounce his Godship why should the fact be suppressed and kept secret? Is it possible that such words were never uttered at all by Jesus and the injunction of secrecy merely added by the inventor to forestall possible contradiction

At the baptism by John, Jehovah is declared to have announced by both voice and vision influence of the new Constitution in cutting that Jesus was His son. The Baptist himself down the vote. It is told in the history of both saw and heard, and he is reported to have Switzerland that at the time the old Swiss said: "I bare record that this is the Son of Confederacy was overthrown by Napoleon, the God" (Matthew, fil. 16; Mark, i. 11; Luke, iii. 22 restrictions placed on the suffrage in the canton | John, i. 34). Yet later, after the ministry of Jesus had begun, John actually sends to ask "Art thou he that should come, or do we look for another?" More extraordinary still was the enswer of Jesus, for instead of reminding John of the voice of Jehovah at the baptism, he simply refers to the miracles he has performed in the presence of John's disciples and makes no direct claim to be the Christ.

If Jesus ever made use of such a phrase as is credited to him by John it is fair to inquire what he probably meant by it. Therefore, when the Jews are represented as about to stone him for blasphemy (John, x., 31-39), he defendward-four of them were behind the ballot have said, ye are gods; and all of you are the children of the Most High." If this was all that Jesus meant by the phrase, we might let it pass without further comment, as did the indignant Jews. If we acknowledge, however, that Jesus was

it is certain that he was neither the first nor the only Son of God. Luke makes God the Father Thus in Genesis, vi ,1-4, we are told "that the Sons of God saw the daughters of Columbus Payne was elected Justice of the Peace of the ward by the votes of two. Fortunately for him he had no serious opposition, or his majority might have been small. The Constable, George Williams, was not quite as popular and received only a single vote, but as there was no opposition that one vote is sufficient to elect, and Mr. Williams's name figures among those of the successful can didates. As the Australian ballot prevails in Louisiana, it is impossible to know whether the solitary vote that elected Williams was his own. If it were, it is evidence that the candidate for Justice, Mr. Payne, did not vote fair and return the compliment by voting for Williams. to present themselves before the Lord and on both occasions, oddly enough, Satan was present with them (Job, i, 6, and ii, 1). On another occasion the same author tells of a time when "the morning stars sang together, and all the Sons of God shouted for joy" (Job,

xxxviii., 7) Why should such an expression as "Son of God" mean one thing in one place and quite another thing in another place? When Jesus speaks of himself as the Son of God does he mean that Jehovah was His physical father, and not Joseph? If so, what does Hosea mean when he declares to all Israel: "Ye are the Sons of the living God?" (Hosea, L., 10). What, too, did the writer of Romans mean when he said: "For as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the Sons of God," and, "We are the children of God?" (Romans, viii, 14-16). John says, too: "Behold what manner of love the Father hath bestowed upon us, that we should be called the Sons of God," and, "Be loved now are we the Sons of God" (1 John,

If Jesus ever claimed that Jehovah, and not Joseph, was his physical father, he certainly contradicted that statement more than once, and, moreover, if he ever made it, he himself rendered such testimony worthless when he said:,"If I bear witness of myself my witness is not true" (John, v., 31). This is a truism embalmed in the English tongue in the venerable saying, "It is a wise child that knows its own father."

S. K. WATERS.

Lost His Scalp Fourty-four Years Ago.

"There is an old fellow living near Grenada, in my State," said a Memphis man at one of the hotels, "who was scalled by the Indianaback in '56. I saw him recently when I was down in his neighborhood leoking after the title of some farm property, and was greatly interested in his story. He is now about 70, tough and gnarled as a tree, and the mark of his horrifying adventure consists of a curi ously ridged and indented scar, about four

inches across on the top of his head.
"He says he was one of a party of emigrants 'Fremont overland trail,' for California, and while passing through southern Kansas he and two other young men left the main party to ride after some antelopes. They were intercepted by Indians and his two companions killed. He himself was shor in the back and fell off his horse senseless. The firing was heard by the other emigrants, and a rescue party drove the savages news. But, meanwhile, they had scalped this young man, and when picked up he was at first supposed to be dead. He was carried back and the next day turned over to some eastbound travellers, who took him to St. Louis. He told me it was over a year before the wound began to heal, but, of course, his memory may be at fault as to particulars. The wonderful part of it is that he recovered at all in those days, when skin grafting was practically unknown. He used to hide the sear with a toupee, or patch was, but at present he is entirely bald and wears a tight-fitting cap.

If dare say he is the only man in the world who ever survived such an ordeal. His forehead, by the way, is curiously wrinkled in vertical lines, and his eyebrows are raised out of the natural rosition. That was what first attracted my attention to him. He says it was caused by the healing of the wound." intercepted by Indians and his two compan

From the Indianapolis Press. "I near you Sundayed in Anderson lately."
"Oh, no; I only houred there." GHOST CLICKED A CALL. MYSTERY OF AN OLD MANSION IN

A BOSTON SUBURB. It Contained a Telegraph Instrument and for Several Months There Came a Call for Help Over the Wires-A Murder Mystery and a Heartbroken Father's Revenge.

Sometimes it happens that a newspaper reporter has an opportunity to go away on a brief trip solely for his own recreation and not for the profit of his paper. Such a reporter went to a suburb of Boston one quiet Sunday not long ago, to enjoy the day with a fortunate friend who doesn't have to work the other six days. This friend owns one of those fine old places one may see dominating the demesne in other regions of Massachusetts as well as in the environs of the capital city, and the manner of his living is enough to make any man want to throw off the shackles of toil and do nothing all his life long, except "just be a millionaire," as some penniless poet or painter or other visionary has expressed it. This lucky man having money enough to make "fads" enjoyable, has several, one of which at one time was

A hasty examination by the frightened maid revealed the fact that she was dead, and she at once notified the broker, who was starting young woman had been dead for several hours and the broker called the Coroner, who, after an examination, decided that death had resulted from natural causes and gave his verdict accordingly. The body was then removed to an undertaker's in the city, where it was taken in charge by the next of kin. The private funeral, the expenses of which were paid by the broker, followed, and the incident was closed with only the merest mention in the newspapers. eight or ten line notice, inasmuch as there were no sensational features apparent, and sudden deaths are not unusual. One German paper had a few lines additional, but the notice was chiefly devoted to kindly remarks about the dead girl, as she had at one time been em-ployed as governess in the editor's family. Of course, nobody outside of the family knew anything about the broker's proposed mar

The broker continued to live in the house, but he gave up his business and all connection with worldly affairs, and after several years of a reduce's life, during all of which he provided liberally for his children in town, he died and was buried with considerable ceremony. Then the heirs, with tearful eyes, began looking up the papers in order to determine what their share of his subjoosed great property would be and how it had been disposed to each of them. This was very soon settled because the papers showed that he had converted all his property into money, which he had kept in his safe and sent to his children in monthly remittances of such amounts as he feit inclined. Their remained in the safe little less than two thousand dollars, with a note to the effect that all the balance, in finished States currency, had been destroyed, and a pile of asise in the safe bore sient tostimony as to the manner of its destruction. Even the houses in which he and they had hived had been sold for cash, with the proviso that the purchasers were not to take possession until after his death. It was a clean-up of the most therough kind.

"After I had been in possession of the premises lone enough to get things in ship-shape I began setting up some poles to carry out an entirely new deat I had hit upon in telegraphy. Of course I knew about the little office, though I knew once of its history then, and I pressed it into service at once as part of my design. I flued it up with the usual telegraphic paraphermalia, including an instrument, and this I connected with the instrument right here behind me. In this little room and the big one adjoining I passed nearly all my time.

I subject it was six or eight months after I had been living here before i got my wires running, and the containing here before i got my wires running. I passed nearly all my time.

I subject to the first lime I had discovered nothing out of the ordinary, nor had I ever been disturbed. On the first night, though, that I had the wires connecting my den here wi

it had become a skeleton no closet in the house could hold—and it wasn't mine, either. At one end of three months of this kind of thing I had by diligent and cautious inquiry learned enough of the history of the place to reach the conclusion that something mysterious and supernatural was affecting my instrument night after night and always at the same hour.

"Then I resolved to put a stop to it all by heroic measures, and I called in a force of men, and, without explanation whatever to them. I ordered the office to be torn down. I supervised the work closely, and when I found a bundle of papers tucked away in a cubbyhole up near the roof I was not greatly surprised. Indeed, if I had found a skeleton and an atticfull of gibbering ghosts reosting on the rafters. I would have taken it quite as a matter of course, for I had become so rattled that I would have accepted anything as right and regular. In the papers I found nearly all I have told you duly set forth, with a note to an attorney in Boston concerning other papers in connection with the death of the young lady. I went at once to see concerning other papers in connection with the death of the young lady. I went at once to see that attorney, carrying the note and the papers, and explained to him what I knew of the case. and explained to him what I knew of the case.

"He was kind enough to take the papers to keep for me and to say that he would give me further explanations on the death of the last of the broker's children, two of whom had been killed in a railroad wreck; one, the oldest son, had been shot in a saloon row in the West, and the last one was dying with consumption or dissipation at a New York hospital. In due time death claimed the consumptive and I at once demanded the explanation the attorney had promised me.

once demanded the explanation had promised me.
"Without further ceremony he handed me a "Without further wade to him by the broker.

LO AND HIS "BUFFALO" HORNS, How the Wily Red Man Utilizes a Product of the Slaughter House.

From the Anaconda Standard. The Montana Indian is something of a schemer

WOMAN'S CHANGED FIGURE.

"LINES OF BEAUTY" PRODUCED BY HIGH-PRICED STAYS.

dan the who of the East only and the Bourse

Two Women in New York Kept Busy in Altering the Physical Outlines of Their Sisters The Powder Puff's Rival-Cost of a Stender Form-Glut of Red Hats Nowadays.

In an office building near one of the city's

largest hotels is a woman who devotes herself to changing the physical outlines of her sisters. or of as many of them as have heard of the new fashion in stays and can afford to pay the prices she asks. To judge from the appearance of the women on Fifth avenue nowadays, the tell their customers that it is not possible to secure the best effects of their skill unless gowns are fitted over these new corsets. These produce the fashionable figure, and the modish gown is to-day an inseparable part of the fashionable figure. One is scarcely possible without the other. Its features are familiar and the greatest tribute paid to its charme by women is their willingness to submit shaving money enough to make "fads" enjoyable, has several, one of which at one time was affect, has several, one of which at one time was affect, has several, one of which at one time was a mateur telegraphs.

Thow are you doing in the telegraph business, now? asked the reporter while on a tour office room. They had steepped at a telegraph office room. They had steepped at a telegraph gives table and instrument showed over into a corner and showing rusty and dusty evidence of disuse.

That doesn't look as if I were doing a rushing practice, does it? said the friend, nodding to ward the table.

That's why I asked. I thought you were going to achieve distinction in that line, "said the reporter seriously," for you seemed to do things every now and then very much as have seen him do them.

It thought myself that was my best hold, he loughed, "but since I have given it up. The inan who occuried this house before me was a rich stockbroker and a crank. I may say that the house had remained unoccupied a long, the business had a remained unoccupied a long, the work through the to the own through the properties and the reporter seriously, "for you seemed to have the inhorn faculty. I have had more or less acquaintance with Edison, and I used to do things every now and then very much as have seen him do them."

I thought myself that was my best hold, he loughed, "but since I have given it up. The inan who occuried this house before me was a rich stockbroker and a crank. I may say that the house had remained unoccupied a long, the work of an increase in their waist measure of three to four inches. For strange as it may seem, the new stays make this difference in

If it is possible to describe the new invention in such contradictory words, face powder has contact of it as operator a young woman about swenty-five years and on the content of the power size o been supplanted by face paper, which has the same effect as the application of powder, but

as now difficult and even went so far as to call two or three times on his future stepmother.

"One morning, about ten days before the wedding day, when the servant went to the the times do not ask any too many questions of their father's last act.

"That was the story, and from it I deduced pose, for instead of a rotandity of figure which that was the story, and from it I deduced pose, for instead of a rotandity of figure which she did not ask any too many questions of their father's last act.

That was the story, and from it I deduced the conclusion that the girl had made some effort at the time of the attack [o call the office of the broker in town and give an alarm, or in some way convey the information of her deadly peril, and she had probably succeeded in send, and the time the broker had been any convey the spirit of the murdered operator should haunt the little office. It may be some either to current reaching from the immaterial world to the material, or there may be some either that some had as a size I do not know it, and I am sure I do not care to learn it under the titteriage of any ghost. That is why I have retired from the telegraph business, and why there is not even a sign of the kind. The precises for fear that somewhere in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttered in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttered in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttered in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttered in the atmosphere of the place the spirit of that smothered girl may still be fluttered in the precision of the way. I he story of her taking off; "Well," remarked the reporter, 'how does it happen that such a strange take has not had more circulation? Surely things like that don't come to pass without peorle generally hearing of them some time in all the years that have intervened dear fellow,' replied the friend, "Here haven't been any years to intervened and look over the death lists on one of the day intervened dear fellow,' replied the friend, and here haven't been any years to intervened and have a substitutely any the proposed proposed the key and tell the story of her taking off; and the province of the proposed proposed the previous proposed the proposed proposed to the proposed proposed to the proposed proposed to the proposed proposed to the pro

count strongly, and it invariably happens that the public responds to this expectation in luke-warm fashion. One year it may be a shade of mauve. Last summer it was green. When July came hats in every shade of green straw The Montana Indian is something of a schemer himself. He comes to town and sometimes walks all over the place without saying a word to any one. Sometimes he brines in a few sets of poished mounted cow's horns, which he sells for a dollar or two a set. He never frequents saloons. He looks into clothing store windows, but never brucks the slot machines in cigar stores. He frowns as he passes a restaurant, but smiles while walking through the sweet-sented alleys back of cheap bearding houses. In a horse trade he takes the prize, if there's one to be taken, for he was never known to get the worst of sich a bargain. The reason of this, however, may lie in the lact that he begins the negotations with nothing to lose and every the set of the six were offered at pathetically low figures. The same experience beful the purple and mauve